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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892.

CHICAGO GETS THE PRIZE. THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE HELD THERE ON JUNE 21.

It Took Fifteen Ballots to Decide on the Piace, and at Different Stages of the Balloting Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Milwauhee, and Even Des Motnes, Which Was Not a Candidate, Looked Like Winners-New York Started with Pive Votes, Reached Ten, and Then Sitpped Out of the Bace-The Gratory Preceding the Balloting-Harnly of Philadelphia Recegalard as the Member of the National Committee from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Democratic National Committee to-night selected Chicago as the place in which to hold the National Conrention, and June 21 was fixed as the date. It took fifteen ballots to decide upon the place, as the following table shows: SAME SEPER

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There was much Chicago talk in the air this morning when the members of the several delegations began to gather about the Arlington Hotel. It was rumored that Chairman Brice, Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, and Senator Barbour, now known as the "Big Four," had decreed that the Convention should go to Chicago. The reasons were said to be its ample facilities for taking care of a crowd and its apsolute impartiality in a political sense. This was strengously denied by Chicago men who are here and by the Democratic memters of the Illinois delegation who are taking any interest in the contest. Kansas City especially seemed to be fearful that Chicago would carry off the prize, and St. Paul also complained that the World's Fair city was working in an underhanded manner to secure the Convention. Finally a telegram came from one of members of the Iroquis Club saying that the Chicago Democracy did not desire the Convention, and earnestly protesting against the

The State was Democratic, and if it got the Convention it would not only bring to the support of the party candidate the eight electoral votes already assured by the new law providing for district representation, but it might bring all the others to which the State is entitled. Then there was good hunting and fishing for district representation, but it might bring all the others to which the State is entitled. Then there was good hunting and fishing for electoral votes and go gunning for what was left of the llepublican party.

Congressman Logan J. Chipman followed Mr. Mayoury. He said that he did not want to reflect on New York, the home of Cleveland, Hill, and Richard Croker, nor was he disposed to cast any reflection upon the other competing cities, but he was sure that the proper place for the Convention was Detroit. "If you can't give it to Detroit," he said, "then locate it in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Hilinois, or Ohio." This sentiment was loudly cheered by the St. Faul, Milwaukee, and Chichmati delegations. Judge Chipman said that his city had just entertained the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had cared for the thousands of visitors amply and easily. He declared that the gathering was a greet. Republican demonstration, under the leadership of tien, Russell A. Alger, a candidate for Fresident on the Republican ticket of 1882. In closing, Mr. Chipman again declared that, wherever the Convention should be located. Michigan would go Domocratic. "If you can't come to Detroit," he said, "then come to some other Western city." The Western delegations again cheered, and after the confusion had subsided Indianapolis was called.

Senator David Turpie made the opening speech for Indianapolis. His remarks were

you can't come to Detroit." he said. "then come to some other Western city." The Western delegations again cheered and after the confusion had subsided Indianapolis was called.

Senator David Turnie made the opening speech for Indianapolis. Ills remarks were devoted principally to statistics as to that city's hotel accommodations, its number of boarding houses, and its railroad and telegraph facilities. The Senator got a little mixed on his geography before he got through and spoke of "Uncinnati, Mo.," and "Baltimore, Del." The Senator conceded that all of the Western cities were amply able to take care of the crowd, and perhaps were entitled to political considerations in the light, but he declared that Indianapolis possessed advantages over all, and as indiana was the pivotal state, the Convention ought to be conceded to her.

Charles L. Jewett, Charlman of the State Central Committee, followed the Senator and made a political speech. He declared that in Indiana every man was a politician. This was particularly so in the Democratic party, because of the bitter and unseruptious fight waged upon the party by the Republicans every four years. Indiana had been practically the battle ground in the last four campaigns, and it had gone Republican twice and Democratic on two occasions. He believed it would go Democratic in the coming election, but he wanted the party to make success sure by giving Indiana the National Convention. It was not a new sensation for Indiana to have a place upon the national ticket, but it would be a new sensation indeed for Indiana Democrats to have the Convention. He assured the committee that an earnest effort would be made to carry the State for the Democracy, even if Indianapolis failed to get the Convention, but he felt that political wisdom would locate the Convention at the Hoosier capital.

Anisas City and the next opportunity to present its claims, G. Putnam made the first speech. He told how many passenger trains ran in and out of Kansas City in a day, and he and the suggested th

locate the Convention in New York, and give every Democrat in the land an opportunity to

locate the Convention in New York, and give every Democrat in the land an opportunity to visit it.

San Francisco's appeal was short, apparently because those who made it felt that it was hopeless. M. F. Tarpey, the member of the National Committee for California, made the first speech. He spoke of San Francisco's ample hotel accommodations, He declared that it was rivalled by no city in the United States. The railroad facilities were amply sufficient, and Mr. Tarpey, in behalf of the city, promised that if the Convention were located in San Francisco a rate would be furnished each delegate and National Committeeman and visitor from the East of \$50 from the Missouri River to the coast and return, good for six menths. The hall, printing and music would be furnished free, and the hotels would agree not to charge any more than their regular rates.

J. V. Coleman, representing the business in-

itor from the East of \$50 from the Missouri River to the coast and return, good for six months. The buil, printing and music would be furnished free, and the hotels would agree not to charge any more than their regular rates.

J. V. Coleman, representing the business interests of the city, followed in a brief speech, in which he repeated the assurances made by Mr. Tarpy. He also declared that the young Democrats of the coast felt that the party ought to recognize them by giving the Convention to their section of the country. He said that little recognition had been givon to the coast by the Democracy, and if the Convention were located at San Francisco, not only might a political influence be develored in favor of the party on the coast, but the young Democrats would be encouraged for the future. He could assure the delegates and visitors of a cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment.

St. Paul was the last city to be heard. Before any of the speeches were made, a telegram that \$100,000 allowed the country of the speeches were made, a telegram that \$100,000 allowed in the control of a last of the other than the coast status struction of a flar of even raid filled with Secretary Sheorin, and E. W. Lawler made a short address. He said that 512 passenger trains went in and out of St. Paul daily, and he gave statistics regarding the hotels. He said St. Paul had no favorite sons or dark horses, and was committed to no political candidate and pledged to no political theory. St. Paul asked for the Convention in good faith, and promised to give it the clearest political atmosphere to be found in the whole country.

Ex-Congressinan Wilson followed in a rather long speech, in which he told of the recent Democratic majorities given in the last Congress election would be increased. The hope beginning to spread in that section, they felt that they ought to be precipiles of Democracy were beginning to spread in this section work and the location of the Convention at St. Paul would have a potent influence, and that the De

STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT GETTING READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

Prosident Harrison Criticised for His Delay in Sending the Correspondence to Congress-Secretary Blatse Said to be Respensible for the Delay-Pive Monitors Being Fitted Out-Secretary Tracy also Arranging for Transportation of Supplies WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Both Houses of Con-

gress having adjourned over until Monday, no message from the President can be sent in for three days at least. The knowledge of this fact has served to lessen the excitement about Chilian affairs, and to cause the talk of war to rapidly subside. There have been absolutely developments in the controversy to-day. no developments in the controversy to-day. No cable despatches have been received, and no conference hold. There were few outward signs of excitement at the Navy Department. but those who had a knowledge of what was going on behind closed doors as-serted that the authorities had relaxed in no degree from the position of expectation and preparation which it has held for the past week. An officer who sees a great deal of the Secretary of the Navy, and is in at all the conferences and secret meetings that are held in Mr. Tracy's private office, is authority for the statement that the preparations for war with Chill go on in not only equal measure as dur-ing the past few days, but that they have been in fact redoubled. The action of the Navy De-partment in continuing its efforts is the strongest proof that the peaceful aspect of the situation may be disturbed at any moment. The Administration is hopeful that some assurance of apology will be forthcoming from Santiago within a day or two.

The action of the President in delaying the sending of his message is criticised severely. both by those adherents of Mr. Blaine who are not friendly to Mr. Harrison and by the warm supporters and defenders of the President. It was stated several days ago by more than one member of the Cabinet who expected his words to be published, that the message would be sent to Congress not later than to-day. and yet nothing has been received to alter the situation or make the insult of the Chillans less aggravating. There is a general feeling that in pursuing a course of vacillation and delay the President is weakening his heretofore strong and popular position in the contro-versy. In all that is said on the subject of delay the name of Blaine is mixed up, and it seems to be very generally agreed that the Secretary of State has successfully opposed

really nothing to fear from a war which would be confined to Chill, but no one can tell what complications might arise with other nations and seriously affect the Exposition in its representation from foreign countries.

London, Jan. 21.—A special despatch to the Times from its correspondent at Santiago, says Commander Evans of the Yorkfown prudently informed himself that Chill declined to accept Minister Egan's pretension that the mercantile flag protected refugees. He therefore carried the refugees he had on board his vessel to Calino, rather than put them aboard a private ship and expose them to capture. His conduct, the Times correspondent says, is highly appreciated here, and is contrasted with the hostile attitude of, Minister Egan, greatly to Commander Evans's advantage. Exchange has fallen a penny in consequence of the menaces of the United States Minister.

W. R. GRACE HEARS FROM CHILL According to His Correspondent, Capt, Evans

Slightly Misunderstood Things. W. R. Grace & Co. asked their house in Valparaiso by cable for the facts regarding the reported change of mind on the part of the Chilian Government about the disposition to be made of the refugees transferred from the American Legation to the United States ship Yorktown. The firm have received a reply by cable, and Mr. Grace said yesterday: "The Government of Chill never had any knowledge, officially, of the transfer by Mr. Egan of the refugees from the Legation in Santiago to the Yorktown, their transfer hav ing been made without any official recognition

ing been made without any official recognition by Chili. The transaction, however, was winked at, or unofficially permitted, by them in deference to the desires of the United States Government and as a proof of their good will toward the United States.

"As soon, however, as the refugees were placed on board the Yorktown, Capt. Evans officially notified the commander of the marine district, know as Valuaraiso, that the refugees were about to be transferred by him to merchant steamers which make a trip along the west coast of South America, touching tenports in Chili before arriving at a Peruvian port.

west coast of south America, touching tenports in Chili before arriving at a Peruvian
port.

"The commander of the marine district
merely answered officially to the Captain of the
Yorktown that the refugees would have to
take whatever risks in the matter might apply
to them as refugees from justice.
"So that it is Main that the Captain of the
Yorktown did not understand the whole position, and seemed to forget for a moment that
under the Constitution of Chili no power
vested in the Executive would be sufficient for
him to guarantee the safety of the refugees if
they exposed themselves to the action of the
municipal authorities at the different ports in
Chili where the steamers might stop, and
where any public prosecutor might apply for
or any Judge issue an order of arrest.

This whole matter proves, as strongly
as could be desired, that the Government of Chili is desirous of complying in every
way consistent with their powers in the premises, with not only the rights but with the desires of the United States Government in any
questions that have arisen between the two
countries.
"The idea that the salute fired by the York-

countries. "The idea that the salute fired by the York-town in honor of the Spanish Minister when he came on board in company with the refugees, had any effect upon the mind of the Chilian people, is treated with ridiculo in Valparaiso."

HE WILL BE DEPOSED.

A Western Clergyman who has Disgraced

his Profession LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Mackinaw Pres-bytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church convened here to-day to dispose of the grave charges against the Rev. E. L. Prather, an evangelist, who has been stationed at Midland City and Stanford, Ill.

Prather is a stalwart man of splendid physique, black hair and eyes, and wears gold-rimmed glasses. He came here from Odessa. Mo. eight years ago, attended the Lincoln University, was ordained in this Presbytery. and married a popular young woman of New

He held his first charge at Midland City. and was transferred from there owing to dissensions in the church. While at Stanford, Ill., rumors of conduct unbe-coming a minister were frequently circulated, and a meeting was held by the Presbytery at Atlanta, Ill., to consider the matter last fall. The most serious charge made against him at that time was making

matter last fall. The most serious charge made against him at that time was making false pretences, to wit, becoming engaged to a respectable young lady of Bement, Ill., while having a lawful wile.

The accused evangelist pleaded guilty to the charge, and incensed the Presbytery by declaring "he knew he did wrong, but the Lord was with him."

The Presbytery deemed him guilty of unbecoming conduct, and appointed the Rev. J. A. Chase, President of Lincoln University, and an active CumberlandiPresbyterian minister, to administer a rebuke, which was done with such caustic effect that the subject wept, confessed, and promised to do batter.

Not long ago the rebuked minister asked for a letter of dismissal and recommendation when the Presbytery was in session in Dewitt, Ill., but a remonstrance was lodged and the matter referred to the present session. The meeting here is the outgrowth of the request for dismissal and recommendation, which is being opposed vehemently by the Rev. J. G. White. The meeting is being held behind closed doors.

"All this secrecy is due to the nastiness of the case," said Dr. Danley, pastor of the Presbytery, said to a reporter that the Rev. Mr. Chase and J. M. Waltham, members of the Presbytery, said to a reporter that the Roy. J. G. White, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, had proof that Prather had made improper proposals to a young lady in his house. The most astounding charge of all is doenmentary evidence from a New York county, to the effect that since being a minister Prather has committed serious offences against morality that caused his incarecration in prison.

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BHE BAVED A MAN'S LIFE.

PRICE TWO CENTS. PATTERSON AFTER SMITH

SHALL ONE BE A POLICE JUSTICE AND SHALL THE OTHER NOT?

The Republican County Committee Called On to Reorganize Smith's District-They Leave it to Patterson to Attend to,

The delegates to the Republican County Committee, who met in the Grand Opera House Hall for organization last night, very narrowly escaped a peaceful meeting. John E. Brodsky, in a dress suit which he kept carefully concealed under a great coat, laughed and joked with the Wicked One. Chonny Simpson was there with a rose in his cont. James W. Hawes was murmuring to himself the opening sentences of his introductory speech, and Jacob M. Patterson was slouching about giving all kinds of orders.

In the darkest corner of the room, where Boss Patterson usually installs himself, signs of commotion were soon apparent. Charles W. Frank, one of Patterson's lieutenants, had been going about with printed slips of paper which he had thrust quietly into the hands of some of the trusted machinists. When the great mass of the delegates thought the meeting was over and made a break for the door. Secretary Beliamy rose and shouted that there was an important communication to be read.

Acting President Deane pounded the table with his gavel and Centenarian Owens of the Twenty-first bawled out that if the gentlemen were gentlemen they would come to order. Secretary Bellamy stood up with several

Were gentlemen they would come to order.

Secretary Bellamy stood up with several yards of white paper flowing around him. At the top was a printed slip like those which Frank had been distributing.

The slip reported that the names enrolled below were the names of the Republican electors in the Twentieth Assembly district, and that, being anxious for Republican success and the perpetration of Republican principles, they desired the County Committee to investigate the Republican organization in the district. The signers declare that they believe there is no "thorough, effective, or representative organization of the party" in the district. The slip then says:

The entire management of the district shows a lack of interest indeveloping and strengthening the ranks of the Republican party. While, no direct colusion can be proven against the management, yet the recent appointment of the recognized leader, as a Police Justice, by the Tammany Mayor, and the continuance in a responsible piace in the Tax Department of W. Kellock, who acts as the first licutenaut of the leader of the district, added to the want of action in the interest of Republicanism by the recognized leaders, warrants the inference that some arrangement between Tammany Hall and the Republican leaders must be in vogue.

Your attention is called to the fact that at the December primary election, in defiance of the provisions of article 10 of the Constitution of the Republican County Committee, who, by reason of holding office under Democratic authority, are clearly inslightle.

Secondary Committee, who, by reason of holding office under Democratic authority, are clearly inslightle. Secondary Committee, County Committee, who at that time was assistant clerk to the Hoard of Police Justices, and W. Keilock, who headed the list of members of the District Committee, clerk in the Tax Department.

Confusion followed the reading of this manifests.